

members (for example, between a producer and a wholesaler), or to transactions between an industry member and a retailer wholly owned by that industry member.

(b) *Transaction involving State agencies.* The regulations in this part apply only to transactions between industry members and State agencies operating as retailers as defined in this part. The regulations do not apply to State agencies with regard to their wholesale dealings with retailers.

§ 6.4 Jurisdictional limits.

(a) *General.* The regulations in this part apply where:

(1) The industry member induces a retailer to purchase distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages from such industry member to the exclusion in whole or in part of products sold or offered for sale by other persons in interstate or foreign commerce; and

(2) If: (i) The inducement is made in the course of interstate or foreign commerce; or

(ii) The industry member engages in the practice of using an inducement to such an extent as substantially to restrain or prevent transactions in interstate or foreign commerce in any such products; or

(iii) The direct effect of the inducement is to prevent, deter, hinder or restrict other persons from selling or offering for sale any such products to such retailer in interstate or foreign commerce.

(b) *Malt beverages.* In the case of malt beverages, this part applies to transactions between a retailer in any State and a brewer, importer, or wholesaler of malt beverages inside or outside such State only to the extent that the law of such State imposes requirements similar to the requirements of section 105(b) of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 205(b)), with respect to similar transactions between a retailer in such State and a brewer, importer, or wholesaler of malt beverage in such State, as the case may be.

[T.D. ATF-74, 45 FR 63251, Sept. 23, 1980, as amended by T.D. ATF-364, 60 FR 20421, Apr. 26, 1995]

§ 6.5 Delegations of the Director.

Most of the regulatory authorities of the Director contained in this part 6 are delegated to appropriate ATF officers. These ATF officers are specified in ATF Order 1130.7, Delegation Order—Delegation of the Director's Authorities in 27 CFR Parts 6, 8, 10 and 11. ATF delegation orders, such as ATF Order 1130.7, are available to any interested person by mailing a request to the ATF Distribution Center, P.O. Box 5950, Springfield, Virginia 22150-5190, or by accessing the ATF web site (<http://www.atf.treas.gov/>).

[T.D. ATF-428, 65 FR 52019, Aug. 28, 2000]

§ 6.6 Administrative provisions.

(a) *General.* The Act makes applicable the provisions including penalties of sections 49 and 50 of Title 15, United States Code, to the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the Director under this Act, and to any person (whether or not a corporation) subject to the provisions of law administered by the Director under this Act. The Act also provides that the Director is authorized to require, in such manner and such form as he or she shall prescribe, such reports as are necessary to carry out the powers and duties under this chapter.

(b) *Examination and subpoena.* Any appropriate ATF officer shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any documentary evidence of any person, partnership, or corporation being investigated or proceeded against. An appropriate ATF officer shall also have the power to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all such documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation, upon a satisfactory showing the requested evidence may reasonably be expected to yield information relevant to any matter being investigated under the Act.

(c) *Reports required by the appropriate ATF officer—*(1) *General.* The appropriate ATF officer may, as part of a trade practice investigation of an industry member, require such industry member to submit a written report containing information on sponsorships, advertisements, promotions, and

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other activities pertaining to its business subject to the Act conducted by, or on behalf of, or benefiting the industry member.

(2) *Preparation.* The report will be prepared by the industry member in letter form, executed under the penalties of perjury, and will contain the information specified by the appropriate ATF officer. The period covered by the report will not exceed three years.

(3) *Filing.* The report will be filed in accordance with the instructions of the appropriate ATF officer.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512–0392)

[T.D. ATF–364, 60 FR 20421, Apr. 26, 1995. Re-designated and amended by T.D. ATF–428, 65 FR 52019, Aug. 28, 2000]

Subpart B—Definitions

§6.11 Meaning of terms.

As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, terms have the meanings given in this section. Any other term defined in the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and used in this part shall have the meaning assigned to it by that Act.

Act. The Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Appropriate ATF officer. An officer or employee of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) authorized to perform any functions relating to the administration or enforcement of this part by ATF Order 1130.7, Delegation Order—Delegation of the Director's Authorities in 27 CFR Parts 6, 8, 10 and 11.

Brand. For purposes of administering this part, the term “brand” refers to differences in the brand name of a product or in the nature of a product. Examples of different brands are products having a different brand name or class, type, or kind designation; appellation of origin (wine); vintage date (wine); age (distilled spirits); or percentage of alcohol. Differences in packaging such as difference in label design or color, or a different style, type or size of container are not considered different brands.

Director. The Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the De-

partment of the Treasury, Washington, DC.

Equipment. All functional items such as tap boxes, glassware, pouring racks, and similar items used in the conduct of a retailer's business.

Industry member. Any person engaged in business as a distiller, brewer, rectifier, blender, or other producer, or as an importer or wholesaler, of distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages, or as a bottler, or warehousemen and bottler, of distilled spirits; industry member does not include an agency of a State or political subdivision thereof, or an officer or employee of such agency.

Product. Distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages, as defined in the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Retail establishment. Any premises where distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages are sold or offered for sale to consumers, whether for consumption on or off the premises where sold.

Retailer. Any person engaged in the sale of distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages to consumers. A wholesaler who makes incidental retail sales representing less than five percent of the wholesaler's total sales volume for the preceding two-month period shall not be considered a retailer with respect to such incidental sales.

[T.D. ATF–74, 45 FR 63251, Sept. 23, 1980, as amended by T.D. ATF–364, 60 FR 20421, Apr. 26, 1995; T.D. ATF–428, 65 FR 52020, Aug. 28, 2000]

Subpart C—Unlawful Inducements

GENERAL

§6.21 Application.

Except as provided in subpart D, it is unlawful for any industry member to induce, directly or indirectly, any retailer to purchase any products from the industry member to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of such products sold or offered for sale by other persons in interstate or foreign commerce by any of the following means:

(a) By acquiring or holding (after the expiration of any license held at the time the FAA Act was enacted) any interest in any license with respect to the premises of the retailer;